

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. VII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 4, 1892.

No. 10.

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UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

Typhus fever in Pennsylvania.—Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary State board of health, Pennsylvania, reports, under date February 25, two cases of typhus fever in Philadelphia, residents of that city, and one case at Pittsburg, an immigrant from the steamship *Massilia* (the latter case reported in ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS, February 26). All cases isolated in hospital and all immigrants from the steamship *Massilia* in Pennsylvania under observation.

San Francisco Quarantine Station, Angel Island, Cal.—Passed Assistant Surgeon W. P. McIntosh reports, under date of March 1, that all the Chinese detained in quarantine from the steamer *Rio de Janeiro* will be discharged on the above date except 13, who had varioloid, and they will be detained a day or two longer.

Inspection of immigrants at El Paso, Tex.—The following report has been received from Dr. E. Alexander, sanitary inspector, M.-H. S.:

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, M.-H. S.,
El Paso, Tex., February 20, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to report that during this month a party numbering some 45 so-called Gypsies arrived at Paso del Norte from the interior of Mexico.

Most of them were ragged, dirty, and unkempt, some of them of poor physique, and apparently destitute. They had been for years in the South American countries, and for the past three years in Mexico. They spoke French, Italian, German, or Spanish to any one who addressed them in either language, but amongst themselves they spoke a language that no one else knew. Fifteen of the party were under six years of age, and eight from eight to fifteen years.

The masculine members of the party were so-called tinkers or menders of metal wares.

They decided to go somewhere into the United States, but the immigrant inspector stationed at El Paso, Tex., judging from their destitute and dirty appearance, refused them admittance.

They appealed to the collector of customs, who decided that according to the law only idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely

to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or contagious disease, could be prevented to come to the country.

The collector of customs requested me to examine the party in question, and I found them to be healthy, free from any loathsome or contagious disease.

They proved to the collector to possess amongst themselves several thousand dollars in German, Spanish, French, Italian, and Mexican gold coins.

These people having been, according to their own statement, spending some three years in Vera Cruz and different other localities in Mexico, places that are most of the year infected with yellow fever, smallpox, and other loathsome and contagious diseases, I believed that they would carry with them in their tents and clothing the seeds of disease. I have consequently caused, prior to their entrance into our country, the disinfection, with sulphurous fumigation, of their old ripped-open mattresses and apparel for twenty-four hours in a closed room.

Seven of the party presented no evidence of vaccination, and were vaccinated.

In this connection I will be allowed to remark, in parenthesis, that as smallpox exists almost throughout the year in different parts of Mexico, and as many emigrants from that country come into the United States, themselves and their children showing no evidence of vaccination, and as some parents absolutely refuse to have their children vaccinated before entering into the United States from Mexico, that the Supervising Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service urge the importance of this matter before the American legislature. Most of the Mexican immigrants into the United States carry nothing but old clothing and their bedding.

I am positive that the lower classes of Mexicans never think of such a precaution as to burn clothing or bedding after having been infected with loathsome and contagious diseases, and consequently endanger other communities with whom they come in contact.

To prevent this, I would respectfully request to be allowed to hire quarters in the neighborhood of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé station, to enable me to rigidly fumigate all old clothing, bedding, etc., which Mexican immigrants of the lower class bring with them into the United States.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL.

Reports of States, and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

COLORADO—Denver.—Month of December, 1891. Population, 106,713. Total deaths, 158, including phthisis pulmonalis, 25; enteric fever, 7; scarlet fever, 2; and diphtheria, 3.

Month of January, 1892. Total deaths, 145, including phthisis pulmonalis, 40; enteric fever, 2; scarlet fever, 5; and diphtheria, 9.

MARYLAND—Baltimore.—Month of January, 1892. Population, 434,439. Total deaths, 1,024, including phthisis pulmonalis, 114; influenza, 117; enteric fever, 13; scarlet fever, 50; diphtheria, 63; measles, 6; croup, 6; and whooping cough, 4.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended February 20, 1892. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 62 observers, indicate that cerebro-

spinal meningitis, puerperal fever, cholera morbus, inflammation of bowels, and remittent fever increased, and that inflammation of brain, measles, membranous croup, typho-malarial fever, scarlet fever, and whooping cough decreased in area of prevalence.

Diphtheria was reported present during the week at 30 places, scarlet fever at 53, enteric fever at 16, and measles at 8 places.

MISSOURI—*Kansas City*.—Month of January, 1892. Population, 132,716. Total deaths, 144, including phthisis pulmonalis, 15; influenza, 7; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; diphtheria, 7; croup, 2.

TENNESSEE.—Month of January, 1892. Reports to the State board of health indicate that the principal diseases during the month, named in the order of their greater prevalence, were influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, typhoid fever, rheumatism, consumption, measles, and diphtheria.

Reports from 8 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 247,990, show a total of 447 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 70; enteric and typhus fevers, 3; diphtheria and croup, 7; and scarlet fever, 4.

VIRGINIA—*Lynchburg*.—Month of February, 1892. Population, 19,709. Total deaths, 60, including phthisis pulmonalis, 9; influenza, 2; and scarlet fever, 1.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Pthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Variella.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
New York, N. Y.	Feb. 27....	1,515,301	910	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	12	31	10	1
Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 20....	1,046,964	537	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	42	1	2
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 20....	806,343	399	41	45	.....	.....	4	4	28	12	1	1
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 20....	806,343	402	45	45	.....	.....	1	1	19	3	3	1
St. Louis, Mo.	Feb. 27....	451,770	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	22	1	1
Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 27....	434,439	183	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	11	8	1	1
San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 20....	298,997	136	20	45	.....	.....	4	1	6	1	1	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Feb. 26....	296,908	148	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	11	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	Feb. 20....	261,333	86	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	1	1
Cleveland, Ohio.	Feb. 27....	261,333	102	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	8	1	2
Pittsburg, Pa.	Feb. 20....	238,617	127	9	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	1	1	1
Washington, D. C.	Feb. 20....	230,392	118	18	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	2	2	1
Washington, D. C.	Feb. 27....	230,392	122	17	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	13	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 20....	204,468	95	8	.....	.....	.....	1	3	10	1	1	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 27....	204,468	98	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	Feb. 27....	164,738	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	1
Providence, R. I.	Feb. 27....	132,146	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	1
Indianapolis, Ind.	Feb. 27....	105,436	38	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	1
Toledo, Ohio.	Feb. 26....	81,434	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1
Nashville, Tenn.	Feb. 27....	76,168	43	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	1
Portland, Me.	Feb. 27....	36,425	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	Feb. 27....	35,005	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Mobile, Ala.	Feb. 27....	31,076	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Galveston, Tex.	Feb. 19....	29,084	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 26, 1892.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ney.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.	24	78		1.05		1.02
Portland, Me.	25	65		.91		.86
Boston, Mass.	30	43		.91		.83
Block Island, R. I.	32	31		1.18		1.08
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.	28	59		.64	.18	
New York, N. Y.	33	35		.98		.08
Philadelphia, Pa.	36	21		.79		.28
Atlantic City, N. J.	33	29		.84		.11
Baltimore, Md.	34	23		.91		.37
Washington, D. C.	37	26		.84		.21
Lynchburg, Va.	42	23		.84		.77
Norfolk, Va.	45		16	.93	2.38	
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.	47	25		1.05	.39	
Wilmington, N. C.	52		27	.84	.72	
Charleston, S. C.	53		3	.84		.38
Augusta, Ga.	53	11		.95		.23
Savannah, Ga.	57	3		.77		.70
Jacksonville, Fla.	61		15	.77		.75
Key West, Fla.	72		16	.39	1.28	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.	49	32		1.27	.01	
Pensacola, Fla.	58	16		1.03		.54
Mobile, Ala.	57	13		1.21	.47	
Montgomery, Ala.	55	18		1.36		.66
Vicksburg, Miss.	55	21		1.21	.71	
New Orleans, La.	60	11		1.08		1.04
Shreveport, La.	54	24		1.14		.08
Fort Smith, Ark.	46	34		.85		.85
Little Rock, Ark.	48	38		1.49		.88
Palestine, Tex.	55	17		.94		.53
Galveston, Tex.	59	14		.70	.45	
San Antonio, Tex.†	58			.54		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	60	17		.51	.32	
Brownsville, Tex.†	65			.48		
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.	48	45		1.33		1.06
Nashville, Tenn.	45	39		1.24		1.21
Chattanooga, Tenn.	48	43		1.36		.76
Knoxville, Tenn.	45	43		1.31		1.22
Louisville, Ky.	41	50		1.12		1.12
Indianapolis, Ind.	34	57		.87		.85
Cincinnati, Ohio.	38	40		.94		.89
Columbus, Ohio.	34	61		.90		.86
Pittsburg, Pa.	35	70		.63		.22
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.	25	55		.63		.51
Rochester, N. Y.	26	74		.63		.43
Buffalo, N. Y.	25	81		.63		.53
Erie, Pa.	29	45		.81		.68
Cleveland, Ohio	29	56		.70		.36
Sandusky, Ohio	30	34		.76		.40
Toledo, Ohio	30	46		.49		.14
Detroit, Mich.	29	46		.56		.30
Port Huron, Mich.	24	68		.63		.48
Alpena, Mich.	19	76		.56		.52
Marquette, Mich.	17	87		.40		.36
Grand Haven, Mich.	26	62		.56		.23
Milwaukee, Wis.	24	78		.49	.29	
Chicago, Ill.	28	45		.56		.25
Duluth, Minn.	16	81		.28	.08	
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.	19	88		.25	.00	.00
La Crosse, Wis.†	23			.28		
Dubuque, Iowa	25	78		.42		.06
Davenport, Iowa	27	70		.43		.04
Des Moines, Iowa	26	66		.34		.22
Keokuk, Iowa	31	50		.49		.18
Springfield, Ill.	33	43		.91		.57
Cairo, Ill.	42	36		1.05	.19	
St. Louis, Mo.	37	41		.75		.39

*The figures in these columns represent the accumulated excess or deficiency for the week. To obtain the average daily departure these should be divided by seven.

† Reports missing.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended February 26, 1892—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hun- dredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Defic'ney.	Normal.	*Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.	39	48	.....	.84	.....	.37
Kansas City, Mo.	35	48	.....	.42	.76	.....
Concordia, Kans.	32	68	.....	.20	.....	.14
Omaha, Nebr.	28	77	.....	.21	.....	.19
Valentine, Nebr.	26	90	.....	.14	.00	.....
Huron, S. Dak.	17	114	.....	.14	.....	.14
Pierre, S. Dak.	19	105	.....	.07	.....	.07
Extreme Northwest:						
Moorhead, Minn.	7	137	.....	.21	.....	.12
Bismarck, N. Dak. †	13	.....	.....	.21	.....	.....
Buford, Fort, N. Dak.	13	81	.....	.11	.....	.11
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Assiniboine, Fort, Mont.	19	81	.....	.14	.....	.04
Helena, Mont.	26	87	.....	.14	.....	.12
Salt Lake City, Utah.	36	29	.....	.35	.....	.11
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29	54	.....	.07	.09	.....
North Platte, Nebr.	29	35	.....	.12	.....	.10
Denver, Colo.	35	15	.....	.14	.....	.08
Montrose, Colo.	34	22	.....	.13	.14	.....
Pueblo, Colo.	36	19	.....	.15	.....	.15
Dodge City, Kans.	35	13	.....	.14	.....	.10
Abilene, Tex.	50	.....	10	.28	.....	.16
Santa Fé, N. Mex	35	28	.....	.14	.....	.07
Pacific Coast:						
Olympia, Wash.	41	25	.....	1.75	.....	1.35
Portland, Oreg. †	43	31	.....	1.66	.....	1.06
Roseburg, Oreg.	45	30	.....	1.07	.....	.41
Red Bluff, Cal. †	51	.....	.....	.30	.....	.....
Sacramento, Cal. †	52	.....	.....	.70	.....	.....
San Francisco, Cal.	53	19	.....	.87	.....	.79
Los Angeles, Cal.	56	3	.....	.82	.....	.79
San Diego, Cal. †	56	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz. †	61	.....	.....	.07	.....	.....

*The figures in these columns represent the accumulated excess or deficiency of the week. To obtain the average daily departure these should be divided by seven.

† Reports missing.

FOREIGN.

(Reports received through the Department of State and other channels.)

AUSTRALIA—*Brisbane*.—Month of October, 1891. Total deaths, 67, including 1 from influenza and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Melbourne and suburbs.—Month of October, 1891. Population, 490,902. Total deaths, 1,510, including phthisis pulmonalis, 79; influenza, 234; diphtheria, 7; and whooping cough, 8.

BRAZIL—*Rio de Janeiro*—*Yellow fever*.—The United States consul-general reports yellow fever rapidly increasing, there being 63 deaths therefrom during the week ended January 16, 1892.

SANTOS—*Yellow fever*.—The United States consul reports 82 deaths from yellow fever in hospital during the week ended January 2, 1892. Number of deaths in the city not reported.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—Month of December, 1891. Total deaths, 417, including enteric fever 1 and measles 1.

COSTA RICA—*Punta Arenas*—*Yellow fever*.—Under date of February 1, 1892, the United States consul at San José reports as follows:

I have the honor to confirm my cablegram of the 25th ultimo as follows: Yellow fever in Punta Arenas.

I send by this mail the sanitary reports for the last several weeks. These show but one case of yellow fever. However, it is certain that a number of persons from various parts of the republic have died recently of yellow fever contracted in Punta Arenas.

CUBA—*Havana*.—The following report has been received from the United States sanitary inspector, dated February 20, 1892:

There were 120 deaths in this city during the week ended February 18, 1892. Two of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 2 by enteric fever, 1 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 1 by glanders, and 1 by the gripe.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended February 13 corresponded to an annual rate of 23.1 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,185,736. The lowest rate was recorded in Birkenhead, viz, 17.0, and the highest in Nottingham, viz, 32.0 a thousand.

London.—Two thousand and ten deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 29; scarlet fever, 14; diphtheria, 18; whooping cough, 104; enteric fever, 3; and diarrhoea and dysentery, 14. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 560 deaths. In greater London 2,554 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 23.2 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring"

the deaths included scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 5; measles, 7; and whooping cough, 26.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Two weeks ended February 6, 1892. Population, 187,500. Total deaths, 158, including diphtheria 2.

Sunderland.—Two weeks ended February 6, 1892. Population, 131,302. Total deaths, 100, including enteric fever 1 and scarlet fever 2.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended February 13, in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland, was 23.1 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz., 0.0, and the highest in Waterford, viz., 45.0 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 213 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1; influenza, 12; measles, 1; and whooping cough, 3.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended February 13 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.8 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,338,314. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz., 15.1, and the highest in Perth, viz., 30.9 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 578, including measles, 6; scarlet fever, 4; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 22; fever, 3; and diarrhoea, 10.

JAMAICA—*Yellow fever*.—Under date of February 6, 1892, the United States consul at Kingston forwards the following letter from the colonial secretary:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Jamaica, February 5, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 774, dated the 4th instant, and to inform you, in reply, that there are a few artillery soldiers at the camp of isolation at Papine, and that a sergeant's wife died of yellow fever there some days ago. I would add that the camp is completely isolated, and that there is no sickness there at present.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

NEALE PORTER,
Colonial Secretary.

JAPAN—*Kanagawa*—*Smallpox*.—The United States consul-general, under dates January 23 and 30, reports 214 cases of smallpox and 76 deaths therefrom during the two weeks ended January 30, 1892.

SPAIN—*Denia*.—Month of January, 1892. Population, 10,706. Total deaths, 32. No deaths from contagious disease.

SWITZERLAND—*Lucerne*.—Month of January, 1892. Population, 20,301. Total deaths, 26. No deaths from contagious disease.

TURKEY IN ASIA—*Syria*—*Cholera*.—Under date of January 27, 1892, the United States consul reports 7 new cases of cholera and 8 deaths therefrom during the week ended on that date.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—							
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Hamburg.....	Jan. 30.....	570,534	304					5	7	2	
Warsaw.....	Jan. 30.....	465,272	266		6		2	2	2	17	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Jan. 16.....	450,000	407	63	7	12	11		1	11	
Lyons.....	Feb. 6.....	430,000	271						1	1	
Cairo.....	Jan. 21.....	374,338	447				7		1	8	9
Munich.....	Jan. 30.....	366,000	221				1	1	1	6	
Copenhagen.....	Feb. 6.....	326,000	131					2			
Odessa.....	Feb. 6.....	295,000	143		1						
Cologne.....	Feb. 13.....	290,968	151						5	5	9
Dresden.....	Jan. 30.....	279,024	140						1	10	
Barcelona.....	Feb. 5.....	272,000	208		4		10			5	
Palermo.....	Feb. 6.....	250,000	155				3				
Antwerp.....	Feb. 6.....	241,263	108				2				
Alexandria.....	Jan. 21.....	231,306	170					1	1		
Bristol.....	Feb. 13.....	223,592	84					2	2		1
Rotterdam.....	Feb. 13.....	216,678	122						1		
Hanover.....	Feb. 6.....	185,200	63						1	6	
Prague.....	Feb. 6.....	182,887	147					1	1	2	
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	Feb. 6.....	180,000	67							5	
Trieste.....	Feb. 6.....	158,054	143					2	1	1	
Christiania.....	Feb. 6.....	151,130	99					1	1	1	
Ghent.....	Jan. 30.....	150,208	130		2		1				1
Ghent.....	Feb. 6.....	150,208	75								1
Nuremberg.....	Jan. 30.....	149,507	66						2	1	
Stuttgart.....	Feb. 13.....	139,659	47							3	
Hiogo.....	Jan. 16.....	136,012	38								
Hiogo.....	Jan. 23.....	136,012	57								
Kanagawa.....	Jan. 23.....	135,000			38						
Kanagawa.....	Jan. 30.....	135,000			38						
Funchal.....	Feb. 6.....	133,250	22								
Bremen.....	Feb. 6.....	125,000	48							1	
Stettin.....	Feb. 6.....	116,500	55					3		1	
Catania.....	Feb. 7.....	111,000	63					1	2	1	
Crefeld.....	Feb. 13.....	108,000	69							1	
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	Feb. 7.....	106,262	45								
Gothenburg.....	Feb. 6.....	105,800	60								
Leghorn.....	Feb. 7.....	103,335	45						1		
Zurich.....	Feb. 6.....	91,323	68						2	19	35
Mannheim.....	Feb. 6.....	80,000	28							3	
Mayence.....	Jan. 23.....	72,281	31							2	
Mayence.....	Jan. 30.....	72,281	38							4	
Mayence.....	Feb. 6.....	72,281	36							2	
Trapani.....	Feb. 6.....	43,096	17								
Marsala.....	Feb. 6.....	40,131	19								
Curacao.....	Feb. 13.....	26,245	6								
Schiedam.....	Feb. 13.....	25,487	12								
Cartagena.....	Jan. 31.....	28,000	6								
Cartagena.....	Feb. 7.....	25,000	9								
Girgenti.....	Feb. 6.....	23,947	10								
Kingston, Can.....	Feb. 19.....	19,264	7								
Licata.....	Feb. 6.....	20,000	9								
Sagua la Grande.....	Feb. 13.....	18,109	8								
Antigua.....	Feb. 6.....	16,664	14								
Antigua.....	Feb. 13.....	16,664	23								
Flushing.....	Feb. 13.....	14,000	7								
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Jan. 29.....	12,019	111								
St. Thomas, W. I.....	Feb. 5.....	12,019	90								
Sonneberg.....	Feb. 6.....	12,000	2								
Guelph.....	Feb. 20.....	10,539	6							1	
Chatham.....	Feb. 13.....	10,000	5								
Chatham.....	Feb. 20.....	10,000	4								
La Guayra.....	Feb. 6.....	10,000	10								
La Guayra.....	Feb. 13.....	10,000	8								
La Guayra.....	Feb. 20.....	10,000	2								
Clifton.....	Feb. 20.....	3,249	3								
Coaticook.....	Feb. 20.....	3,080	2								

OFFICIAL:

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.